

LAST EFFORT TO-DAY TO GET ULSTER IN LINE

Lloyd George and Lord
Birkenhead to Discuss
Plans With Craig.

GRIFFITH GOES HOME

First Makes Clear Irish
Won't Swear Allegiance
to British Crown.

OPPOSES THE ROYAL VETO

Power Over Dominions Never
Exercised, but Sinn Fein
Fears It.

LONDON, Nov. 24 (Associated Press).—Prime Minister Lloyd George, who probably will be accompanied by Lord Chancellor Birkenhead, is scheduled to meet Sir James Craig to-morrow morning in what may be the last effort to induce him as Premier of Ulster to discuss alternative plans, devised to protect Ulster's interests, to the proposed All-Ireland Parliament, which the Northern delegates thus far have refused to even consider formally.

Meanwhile Arthur Griffith, chief of the Sinn Fein delegation, for the first time since the Irish conference opened in October went to Dublin to-night to consult with Eamon de Valera, the Irish Republican leader. Mr. Griffith was accompanied by Michael Collins, George Gavan Duffy and Robert C. Barton, his delegation colleagues.

This visit to Dublin is understood to be a result of discussions during the past few days between the Sinn Fein and members of the British Cabinet, at which Mr. Griffith and his colleagues are said to have made clear that they could not agree to swear allegiance to the British crown, their idea of association with the States of the British Empire being by treaty, as would be the case with foreign Powers.

It has been assumed by the British newspapers that Mr. Lloyd George has had some assurance from the Sinn Fein delegates that, as a price of Ulster's assent to an All-Ireland Parliament, Sinn Fein would agree to swear allegiance to the crown. It now is definitely known that no such assurance has been given and that the attitude of the Sinn Fein in that regard remains the same as that taken by Mr. de Valera in his pronouncement at the Mansion House in Dublin.

It is said that Sinn Fein, however, is willing to take the oath to an Irish constitution.

Efforts in the negotiations with the Sinn Fein this week have been directed to devising some constitutional means for reconciling this divergence, but with little hope of success. Any agreement with the Sinn Fein that did not include allegiance to the crown would, it is believed in Government circles, receive little support by any party in England.

Therefore, those best informed are predicting an early end to the conferences.

On Tuesday the Ulster Premier will submit to his Parliament the reasons urged by the Prime Minister why Ulster should consent to treat with the Sinn Fein. It is expected that he will ask Mr. Lloyd George to facilitate full consideration of Ulster's case by publishing the whole correspondence exchanged thus far so that Ulster may see the real state of the negotiations. But the discussions with the Sinn Fein have, by the desire of the Government, proceeded on condition that secrecy be observed. So publication of the correspondence is not expected until an agreement or disagreement is finally reached.

Sinn Fein, it is said to-night will not agree to a veto of Irish legislation by the British Crown. The idea of the Daily Express is said to be a completely independent Irish State, although loosely connected with the other States in the Empire. Acts of Parliament creating

SCIENTISTS SEEK HARMONY FOR NERVE JARRING NOISES

French Academy Told How It Is Possible to Subdue
Motor Horns, Gongs and Other Sounds, and
Bring Relief to City Dwellers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 24.

Science is seriously taking up the problem of protecting the nerves and brains of city dwellers against noises. At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences a paper was contributed by a celebrated French scientist, Dr. Marage, pointing out that if city noises were inevitable, at least it was possible to control them and thereby avoid a serious loss of efficiency by city dwellers. He declared that the ear was unusually affected by varying sounds, and that while it was not injured by low vibrations, ultimately it was damaged by acute ones.

Dr. Marage suggested that street car

gongs should be tuned to a perfect major scale and that automobile horn notes should always be in bass and the vibrations denuded by the use of lead or aluminum. Noises from neighboring apartments, which he considered as especially nerve destroying, could, he said, easily be made unnoticeable by the use of a small, low-toned electric motor of varied resonance placed in a box, the motor to be started up whenever the neighboring noises became annoying. Vibrations thus produced, he asserted, do not injure the tympanum, but prevent it being irritated by other outside noises.

He suggested that it was the duty of the Government, out of regard to future generations, to introduce restrictive measures before the nerves of parents are finally ruined.

'BLUEBEARD' COMING HERE IF ACQUITTED

Landru Says He Hopes to Com-
mence Life Anew in
America.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 24 (Associated Press).—The prosecution in the case of Henri Landru, the "Bluebeard of Gambais," to-day abandoned theory and placed on the witness stand experts who gave direct testimony that particles of bone taken from the garden and cooking range of Landru were those of human beings. The explanation given by one of the experts, Dr. Paul, that the bones were those of humans and that the small portions of skull belonged to persons whose heads had been shattered by a hammer or an axe held the jury in more rapid attention than at any time previously during the trial. Counsel for the defendant declared that no expert, however learned, could swear that the bones belonged to human beings or animals.

The insignificant kitchen range seemed to loom large to the jurors as Dr. Bayle, another of the prosecution experts, gave testimony like that of Dr. Paul and added that 120 pounds of human flesh and bone could have been turned into ashes in twenty-four hours in the cook stove. The three experts, the third being Dr. Kling, told the jurors that it was possible, even probable, that Landru had disposed of three bodies in the little stove.

The experts related how they had conducted experiments with animal flesh that had resulted in this conclusion: From 220 pounds of ashes in Landru's back yard small pieces of bone had been extracted, which plainly showed they had been cut with a small saw, the experts declared in their testimony. The ashes, they testified, contained 5 per cent. of bone or phosphate, while the usual percentage of coal ashes was 15 per cent.

Landru explained the large percentage of phosphate by saying he had burned small oyster shells and that as coal was scarce during the war he had experimented in seeking a new combustible, burning chestnuts and garbage.

The utmost courtesy which had been in evidence throughout the trial was lacking to-day. M. Moro-Giafferi openly charged Judge Gilbert with partiality. "It is a logical question to ask," Judge Gilbert told M. Moro-Giafferi when the attorney objected to the trend of one part of the examination.

"It is logical enough but absolutely illegal," retorted the counsel for the defense, and Judge Gilbert was compelled to withdraw the question after legal authorities had been consulted.

Landru completely collapsed after he was returned to the Versailles jail at the end of the day's session.

"The whole world is against me; there is much ado about nothing," said the prisoner.

Landru photographed a photograph for the correspondent and then said: "I hope the Americans do not believe me to be as bad as I am painted. When I am acquitted I hope to commence life anew in America."

ESCAPED LEGIONERS DENOUNCE SPANISH

Thirteen Americans Gain
Freedom by Swearing They
Were Canadian Subjects.

DUPED, THEY ASSERT

None of the Promises Made
to Secure Their Enlistment
Kept in Morocco.

MOORS BAD MEDICINE

Fighting the Germans a Com-
paratively Mild Pastime,
Say Big War Veterans.

PARIS, Nov. 24 (Associated Press).—Thirteen Americans, all of them under 36 years of age, who had been serving in the Spanish Foreign Legion in Morocco, arrived in Paris to-day telling stories of hardships and cruel treatment. All of them having seen action in France, they were unanimous in agreeing that fighting the Germans was "a comparatively mild pastime compared with campaigning against the Moors."

The Americans, who were accompanied by forty-three British Legioners, now that they no longer are in Spanish territory, told how they obtained their release by swearing they were Canadian subjects. This deception was possible, they said, because the Spanish officials kept no record of those who enlisted in the Foreign Legion. All British members were allowed to resign on November 16, the Americans reported, as a result of a letter of protest written to Premier Lloyd George by John Harris, a British member of the legion.

Capt. W. G. R. MacCartney of Cupar, Scotland, is credited by the Americans with having saved their lives by swearing before the colonel of the legion that they were Canadians.

When the Spanish officials discovered

Craig Urges Loyalists to Defensive Measures

LONDON, Nov. 24 (Associated Press).—Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, to-night sent a message to the Government at Belfast urging defensive measures against "the dastardly outrages" upon the Loyalists of Belfast, "no matter how severe the provocation."

"I am taking drastic action at once," said the message. "I appeal to all those who trust in me to remain strictly on the defensive, no matter how severe the provocation, and when I return Saturday morning I promise to take personal charge of the situation. I hope an actual crisis may be avoided in my absence."

that Harris was preparing to leave with the party, according to the Americans, they placed him under arrest, telling him he would be punished. The released men intend to make immediate representations to London to obtain his release.

The Americans left twenty-one of their number behind in hospitals; four were killed in recent fighting. They say that none of the alluring promises made in recruiting appeals were carried out. Instead of four pence daily they received one. The 700 pence offered as a bonus for a five years' enlistment were not forthcoming. The food given them, cooked in olive oil, made the Americans and British sick, and they were able to eat only the meagre food which their pay would buy.

Speaking of the unsanitary conditions which prevailed, the released men declared they were forced to go for three weeks without being able to wash their faces, while hospital arrangements were deplorable.

The men's stories were confirmed by Dr. Alfred Woodbridge of London, who was attached to a medical unit. He described how when bullets were removed from the wounded because of the lack of an anesthetic the men were placed on a table and held down by two attendants while the surgeon performed the operation.

The Americans report that the foreign legion has proved a failure, and that Spain is about to change the name to "Spanish Volunteers," discharging all foreigners, of whom there are said to be 8,000.

To-night the men will leave for London, the British Government paying their expenses. They hope the American Government will pay their way back to the United States. The American Red Cross and the Paris post of the American Legion provided the Americans with clothing and food on their arrival here.

The names of the men are: John E. Burns, New Orleans; Alfred J. Burns and William Carlson, New York; Herman Saville and John Lockard, Philadelphia; James Armstrong, Nathan Oxenhorn, Samuel Anton and Henry S. Greer, Boston; William Williams, Jacksonville, Fla.; George Madden, Burlington, N. J.; Bennett Doty, Memphis, and Herbert Winslette, Port Arthur, Tex.

POPE READY TO HAVE PEACE WITH ITALY

Cardinal Gasparri Quoted as
Saying Benedict Would
Agree to Reconciliation.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A Central News despatch from Rome says the newspaper Tempo publishes an interview with Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, who is quoted as having asserted that Pope Benedict is ready for a reconciliation with Italy.

The split between the Roman Catholic Church and the Kingdom of Italy dates from the overthrow of the temporal power of Pope Pius IX. in 1870. It may be said, however, that only the action of Napoleon III. of France in maintaining troops in Italy prior to the Franco-Prussian war prevented the taking of the temporal power from the Pope at an earlier day.

Napoleon III. allied himself with Victor Emmanuel II. in 1859 and sent his armies into Italy with the object of expelling the Austrians from the peninsula. This expedition led directly to the unification of Italy, and two years later Victor Emmanuel was master of the whole country, save Venice and the "Patrimony of St. Peter," which constituted about one-third of the Papal States, this being all that was left to Pope Pius, and even this was only held for him by French troops.

Napoleon withdrew his troops from Italy in 1866, whereupon Garibaldi immediately raised a large body of volunteers to march on Rome, the papal seat; but Napoleon, knowing what would follow, returned his troops to Italy, maintaining them and upholding what was left of the temporal influence of the Pope until he was forced again to recall his troops on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war in July, 1870.

After the defeat at Sedan in September following, the troops of Victor Emmanuel entered Rome and the temporal power of Pope Pius came to an end, whereupon he shut himself up in the Vatican, where he remained ever afterwards, as his successors have done. While the first article of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Italy declares the Catholic religion to be the only State religion, nevertheless the Catholic Church holds that the Italian State and its jurisprudence are "atheistical." Indeed, in all solemn public functions, as in speeches from the Throne, all reference to the divinity has studiously been avoided for several years. The church holds that while the formula of Cavour—"a free church and a free State," such as is the case in the United States—is preached in Italy, "it is applied only in the domestic concerns of the church," whereas "in all else the church, in civil and parliamentary matters, is subject to the State through a *ius singulare*, which places it in a worse condition than a private citizen in regard to property rights."

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